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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/625,298	07/25/2000	Koji Zettsu	JP9-1999-0154US1	7228

25259 7590 03/12/2003

IBM CORPORATION
3039 CORNWALLIS RD.
DEPT. T81 / B503, PO BOX 12195
REASEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709

EXAMINER
AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

DATE MAILED: 03/12/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/625,298	ZETTSU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Javid A Amini	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed January 29, 2003, with respect to the rejection(s)of claims 1-14 under Rower have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Rasansky (previously cited as a second references dated 10/30/2002).

List of claims:

Claim 1 (amended): [and] permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 2 (amended): [and] (e) "generating, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating rotation, page information including information on a first content among said plurality of contents and for generating, after the lapse of a prescribed length of time, page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 3 (amended): [and] (e) "excluding, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating random, information on a first content among said plurality of contents and for generating page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 4 (amended): [and] (g) "adjusting, if it is judged that the size information on said display area has a greater value than the size information on said acquired content and said display attributes include one to instruct adjusted displaying, the size of said display area to the size of said content and generating page information, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (h) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 5 (amended): [and] (f) "generating, if any information on default contents exists, page information including said information on default contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (g) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 6 (amended): [and] (e) "generating page information on the arrangement of said contents on the basis of information indicating the direction of arrangement contained in said display attributes, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) permitting

alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 7 (amended): (a) "[an] means for analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal," (b) "[an] means for acquiring from said page template formatter specifying information and display attribute information", (c) "means for acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", [and] (d) " [an] means for processing, on the basis of said display attributes, contents to be incorporated into said page template and to generate page information to be displayed on the display unit of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) means for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 8 (amended): (a) "[an] means for analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", (b) "[an] means for acquiring formatter specifying information from said page template", (c) "[an] means for acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", [and] (d) " [an] means for transmitting a formatter, together with said page template, to said information terminal to process, on the basis of said display attributes, contents to be incorporated into said page template and for generating page information to be displayed on the display unit of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) means for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 9 (amended): [and] (d) "a program code for instructing processing of contents to be incorporated into said page template on the basis of said display attributes and generation of page information to be displayed on the display apparatus of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 10 (amended): [and] (e) "a program code for instructing, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating rotation, generation of page information including information on a first content among said plurality of contents and, after the lapse of a prescribed length of time, generation of page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) program code permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 11 (amended): [and] (e) "a program code for instructing exclusion, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating random, of information on a first content among said plurality of contents and generation of page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an

HTML page; and (f) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 12 (amended): [and] (g) "a program code for instructing, if it is judged that the size information on said display area has a greater value than the size information on said acquired content and said display attributes include one to instruct adjusted displaying, adjustment of the size of said display area to the size of said content and for generating page information, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (h) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 13 (amended): [and] (f) "a program code for instructing, if any information on default contents exists, generation of page information including said information on default contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (g) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim 14 (amended): [and] (e) "a program code for instructing generation of page information on the arrangement of said contents on the basis of information indicating the direction of arrangement contained in said display attributes, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file"

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roewer, and further in view of Rasansky et al.

1. Claim 1,

As per claim 1 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template in (col.

14, line 57-61) that PCW (terminal) obtains printer (display, screen, etc.) information from the configuration file shared with the PDS (server) modules. Configuration file information includes a list of available printers for the site, specific information for each of the printers, and text template definitions (page template). Also more in detail (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 1 part (b) "Acquiring formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 1 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 1 part (d) "processing contents to be incorporated into said page template on the basis of said display attribute, to generate page information to be displayed on the display apparatus of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file",

Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.
Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

2. Claim 2,

As per claim 2 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6,

line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 2 part (b) "Acquiring formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text.

As per claim 2 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 2 part (d) "acquiring information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information

network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 2 part (e) "generating, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating rotation, page information including information on a first content among said plurality of contents and for generating, after the lapse of a prescribed length of time, page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file",Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating rotation. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

3. Claim 3,

As per claim 3 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 3 part (b) "Acquiring formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 3 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 3 part (d) "acquiring information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions

per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 3 part (e) "excluding, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating random, information on a first content among said plurality of contents and for generating page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic

information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

4. Claim 4,

As per claim 4 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 4 part (b) "Acquiring formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 4 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 4 part (d) "acquiring information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts

as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 4 part (e) "acquiring size information on a display area predefined to display the content from said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. 2, 4 and 7 the predefined display content from page template. As per claim 4 part (f) "comparing the size information on said display area and the size information on said acquired content", Roewer teaches in (col. 11, lines 51-54) that the selection is based on available on-site cameras, which also defines certain formatting information (film size, frame layouts available) that will be available to the composition. As per claim 4 part (g) "adjusting, if it is judged that the size information on said display area has a greater value than the size information on said acquired content and said display attributes include one to instruct adjusted displaying, the size of said display area to the size of said content and generating page information, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (h) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or

graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.
Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

5. Claim 5,

As per claim 5 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 5 part (b) "Acquiring formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where

to place text. As per claim 5 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 5 part (d) "searching for information on a content to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 5 parts (e) "judging, if it is judged that there is no content to be displayed, whether or not information on default contents is defined in said page template"; (f) "generating, if any information on default contents exists, page information including said information on default contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (g) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface

provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

6. Claim 6,

As per claim 6 part (a) "analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 6 part (b) "acquiring from said page template formatter specifying information and display attribute information on a formatter to control the arrangement of a plurality of contents", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each

template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 6 part (c) "acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing.

As per claim 6 part (d) "searching for information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 6 part (e) "generating page information on the arrangement of said contents on the basis of information indicating the direction of arrangement contained in said display attributes, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f)

permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.
Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

7. Claim 7,

As per claim 7 part (a) "means for analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 7 part (b) "means for acquiring from said page template formatter specifying information and display

attribute information", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text.

As per claim 7 part (c) "means for acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 7 part (d) "means for processing, on the basis of said display attributes, contents to be incorporated into said page template and to generate page information to be displayed on the display unit of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display

board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.
Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

8. Claim 8,

As per claim 8 part (a) "means for analyzing a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 8 part (b) " means for acquiring formatter specifying information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how

much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 8 part (c) " means for acquiring a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 8 part (d) " means for transmitting a formatter, together with said page template, to said information terminal to process, on the basis of said display attributes, contents to be incorporated into said page template and for generating page information to be displayed on the display unit of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) means for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page,

however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

9. Claim 9,

As per claim 9 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 9 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 9 part (c)

"a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 9 part (d) "a program code for instructing processing of contents to be incorporated into said page template on the basis of said display attributes and generation of page information to be displayed on the display apparatus of said information terminal, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (e) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up

language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

10. Claim 10,

As per claim 10 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 10 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 10 part (c) "a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in

a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 10 part (d) "a program code for instructing acquisition of information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 10 part (e) "a program code for instructing, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating rotation, generation of page information including information on a first content among said plurality of contents and, after the lapse of a prescribed length of time, generation of page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) program code permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation

operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating rotation. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

11. **Claim 11**,

As per claim 11 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 11 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as

comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 11 part (c) "a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 11 part (d) "a program code for instructing acquisition of information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution displays. As per claim 11 part (e) "a program code for instructing exclusion, if it is judged that said display attributes include one indicating random, of information on a first content among said plurality of contents and generation of page information including information on a second content among said plurality of contents, wherein said page information

is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

12. Claim 12,

As per claim 12 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per

claim 12 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 12 part (c) "a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 12 part (d) "a program code for instructing acquisition of information on any content to be displayed on said page template", Roewer teaches in Figs. (4-5) and (col. 15, lines 16-35) that the Macintosh II family of workstations acts as the host computer for (personal display system) PDS application programs and the (print composition workstation) PCW programs. The Macintosh II architecture lends itself to image manipulation and display applications, given its high performance (1.5 to 20 million instructions per second depending on the specific model) and an open design (NuBus). The system bus is the NuBus. A high-performance Ethernet controller provides basic connectivity to a medical information network. Roewer uses a Dome Macintosh imaging display board for each dedicated display in the PDS. It is a 10 Mhz 32-bit Texas Instruments TMS 34020-based specialized image processor. The system supports up to six high-resolution

displays. As per claim 12 parts (e) "a program code for instructing acquisition of size information on a display area predefined to display the content from said page template", and (f) "a program code for instructing comparison of the size information on said display area with the size information on said acquired content", Roewer discloses in (col. 5, lines 15-65) that is reading a set of default values; and generating a set of medical diagnostic imagery transfer commands based on the default values.

As per claim 12 part (g) "a program code for instructing, if it is judged that the size information on said display area has a greater value than the size information on said acquired content and said display attributes include one to instruct adjusted displaying, adjustment of the size of said display area to the size of said content and for generating page information, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (h) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-33) images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic

information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

13. Claim 13,

As per claim 13 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 13 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text. As per claim 13 part (c) "a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 13 part (d) "a program code for instructing searching for information on a content to be displayed on said page

template", Roewer illustrated in Fig. 8 code for instructing (menu) searching for proper information on content to be displayed. As per claim 13 parts (e) "a program code for instructing, if it is judged that there is no content to be displayed, judgment of whether or not information on default contents is defined in said page template", and (f) "a program code for instructing, if any information on default contents exists, generation of page information including said information on default contents, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (g) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer discloses in (col. 5, lines 15-65) that is reading a set of default values; and generating a set of medical diagnostic imagery transfer commands based on the default values. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

14. Claim 14,

As per claim 14 part (a) "a program code for instructing analysis of a page template specified by a display information acquisition request from said information terminal", Roewer teaches how to analyze a page template (col. 6, line 2-6) in order to determine whether an image data byte has unused bits; and coding a single bit in the unused portion to indicate whether a pixel represented by the data byte should be highlighted to indicate an annotation overlaid on the image. As per claim 14 part (b) "a program code for instructing acquisition of formatter specifying information and display attribute information on a formatter to control the arrangement of a plurality of contents from said page template", Roewer teaches in (col. 19, lines 14-20), that the text template structures define the format and contents of data fields. Each template can hold labels and values of attributes of the institution, modality, and the image as well as comments. Each template also contains indications of where to place and how much padding or space to leave blank around the image in a frame and where to place text.

As per claim 14 part (c) "a program code for instructing acquisition of a formatter on the basis of said formatter specifying information", Roewer teaches in (col. 8, lines 15-22) that the workstation is located in a different area and a medical image film formatter is located in another department for printing images on film. The workstation and formatter are linked via an electronic network to provide image capture and retrieval, image enhancement, soft copy display, and film printing. Images can be previewed and adjusted at the workstation before printing. As per claim 14 part (d) "a program code for instructing searching for information on a plurality of contents to be displayed on said page template", Roewer illustrated in Fig. 8 code for instructing (menu) searching for proper information on content to be displayed. As per claim 14 part (e) "a program code for instructing generation of page information on the arrangement of

said contents on the basis of information indicating the direction of arrangement contained in said display attributes, wherein said page information is used to generate an HTML page; and (f) program code for permitting alteration of said concepts to be incorporated into said page template without requiring editing of an HTML file", Roewer teaches in Fig. 2 with a menu bar and pull-down selection lists. A graphic user interface provides a simple means that a workstation operator can use to compose imagery data by selecting images, and annotating the imagery with text or graphic overlays, and illustrated the attributes for indicating and an arranging frame and page setup. But Roewer dose not explicitly specify using HTML format page, however Rasansky et al. teaches in (col. 6, lines 4-10) that it delivers custom information to each end user as HTML, a standard page mark-up language that is displayed in a predictable manner by a standard Web Browser without fear that important information will become lost or misrepresented.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rasansky into Roewer in order to provide the capability to upgrade and to incorporate and use new developments through the use of macros, dynamic information lines, context sensitive help, and additional protocols (HC-7, ISDN, X.nn, NTP, etc.). See Roewer (col. 42, lines 6-23).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-8705 for regular communications and 703-746-8705 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini
March 4, 2003

JB

Javid Amini
March 4, 2003

MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600